

Bless almost off the spot. They have not only taken a possession of the earth and the fulness thereof, but they have created a public sentiment work for Woman. A kind of connecting link has been formed between the angels, and secured her a sphere somewhat wider than heaven. But we during our stay here, and unfortunately endowed with animal wants, quite like those of man and she has been provided with no chart or compass, to find that better land, and in search of it have involved ourselves in more trouble than ever the children of Israel experienced in their forty years' wanderings. At length decided to come to a dead end, and the ground, and rest, it was in some of our lost possessors. On looking round, my eye rests on one of the many palaces on our Hudson River. Now, what is a Captain on one of these steamers called upon to do that a woman might not do? In case any passengers, for disorderly conduct are to be put ashore, why the Captain merely places the orders and the hands execute. In the course of time, the special duties of this sort, will make with the same propriety available for us, of our superior muscular power of body and mind, so that we may do all our superior tasks available for us in the high duties which belong to the exercise of the right to the electric franchise. Then there is the Conductor on the Railroad; a most enviable post, plenty of air, exercise, and two dollars a day. But say that the men are working on sixteen. But say that the employment are too poor for Women inconsistent with true delicacy & refinement. Talk of bread and not death to the starving. So long as life, with many, is not one long struggle, to hold the soul in its clay tenement, if any woman has the *soul* to take a pleasant sail on a beautiful river, or a swift trip on a train of cars, to stitching pantomime in a garret, or cooking good dinners over a hot stove in a small kitchen, we prescribe one for him. We say, shame on you, with your noble brows, broad shoulders, brawny arms, to stand there behind a counter, selling a yard of tape, a child's dress, a woman's garment, or a baby's shoe! Why so you not shoulder your ax, and cut off into the wild woods, forests, of our Sweet Tennessee, and lay at your feet the leafy cedar and oaks that have so long waited your coming. There, and tall trees, fast rivers, and plains, in communion with great Nature, by hardship, honest toil, and a healthy enterprise, learn what it is to be a man. We hear much about the designs of the Creator. I have an idea that we can understand his designs quite well, if we but see them. They say we are born for mothers, "to sit at home, to be delicate and helpless, and to cheer up our soft smiles in the hard labors of life."—The thirty thousand Sewing Women in New-York City would, no doubt, gladly seek some shady work, where they might enjoy elegant leisure, perfect peace and rest, and they would smile sweetly too upon the hand of chivalry men who would supply their every want. But if the Women of America must be exempt from men, then the All-Wise must have intended that man should be a worker, out in the open air, in the broad sunshine, creating wealth, and merely exchanging it, digging it out from the bowels of the earth, and turning the vast plains, mighty rivers and majestic forests of the new world into living gold. Yours, truly, E. C. STANTON.

Mrs. Cox, continued to remark upon the desolate and helpless condition of Woman in many of the circumstances and vicissitudes of life, and especially when left in widowhood, with the care and responsibility of children, unable by reason of the inadequate compensation of her labor, to provide the necessities of life. She then instituted a comparison of the wages of Men and Women in various industrial avocations, and showed that Women only secure about a fourth part as much for the same labor as Men. Said she, is not the care and labor of the wife in the management of household affairs, and the work she performs for the family, as essential as the labors of Man? How or is it estimated as nothing? She said, "I am not so much concerned about the women of New-York, who receive the smallest pittance for their labor as an instance of great injustice, and to the small compensation of teachers, equally well qualified with them, while a man of moderate qualifications, and often not so good, receives three and four times as much. When the reason for this disparity is asked, the reply is, that she's a woman." She did not think there was fault in this. Women are used to justify this difference. If it were so, it was a great misfortune to belong to that sex.

She showed that an equality of rights, a higher education, and better opportunities for Woman, would redound to the interest and happiness of both sexes. She answered the objection that Woman could not thus enlarge her sphere, unless she abandoned her domestic duties. Under the new regime, said she, we shall have all things reduced to a scale. The housewife, with her husband, her children, and food prepared so as to promote the health and physical welfare of mankind. By curing our attention to practical physiology, and obtaining correct ideas of maternity, we shall have a new race of men, developed in mind and manners proportionate with the glow of health upon their cheeks and the vigor of a perfect manhood. Some of your little blue-eyed, dwarfish men, who still have a sense of shame, and feel embarrassed for their mother, shall cause the mother's heart to leap for joy. Our future mothers will be as much ashamed of a sickly child as they are now of a dainty one. The sicknesses, diseased stomachs and livers, and afflictions that come through violations of the natural laws, will no longer be charged to Divine Providence, which has too long been made the scapegoat of humanity, to bear the ills and woes and wickedness of our race.

Mrs. ABY PRICE, of Hopkinton, from the Committee on Industrial Avocations, read the following report:

Report of the Committee on Industrial Avocations.

We assume the position that all human beings, in order to fulfill their highest destiny, should be fully and agreeably employed. That the right to liberty of choice with regard to avocation is equally inherent in male and female.

Therefore to restrict Woman to a few industrial pursuits, prescribing for her a certain sphere of action, in the interest of society, in direct violation of her right to her physical and moral status. We hold also that Man and Woman should alike be encouraged by the institutions and usages of society, to make themselves useful to the fullest extent of their ability. To this end, no inferiority tending to the depreciation of Woman's labor, in recognizing impropriety in her engaging in any pursuit to which she may feel attracted, in subserviency of course to the law.

Both sexes should stand on equal aspirants for excellence, in any department of intellectual and industrial life to which they may be capable of attaining. We believe, also, that only within a solid superstructure, based upon these self-evident truths, can the sexes blend harmoniously and virtuously their different and peculiar characteristics. We find society constituted and organized in direct violation of the principles of justice. Woman's sphere is limited, and prescribed for her by society, and restricted to a few industrial avocations. These generally of an inferior grade, and affording so small a remuneration, that men pass by them with scorn. To make this clear, we will briefly glance at her present position.

We find Woman in all heathen countries, a slave, a bond of bondage, always treated by man as an inferior, and despised, and in contemptuous relationship in the most abominable of his acts, while she is compelled to endure the hardships of the severest toil. Although more delicate in her physical organization, she is made, by man's greater power, subservient to his wishes, and obliged to do his bidding in the performance of the most menial drudgery. Her female infants are destroyed with impunity, and her existence allowed only as an appendage to man's while at her birth.

Her labor and industry are in such countries as China, India, and Persia, consumed by excessive exertions when thus early trained. As civilization advances, she has fewer burdens, perhaps placed upon her, although her rights of labor, emoluments and remuneration are far from being equal. Wherever she is allowed to labor side by side with man, she is paid as well as he, as much. In no country, even the most civilized and advanced, are industrial occupations opened to Woman with the same facilities for operations, the same encouragements for success, and the same stimulus to excellence and greatness. Woman is expected to be frail, delicate and dependent in order to be loved, and to be thus lovely to express man's love, and she must be trained to do this, and a subsistence. Hence she is limited to an almost entire circle of industry, in which she can only act in helpless dependence upon Man's wise guidance, and preserve her feminine character, the beauty of which consists in graceful weakness, timidity, and submissiveness to the conventionalities of life. In this condition she must patiently submit until some favoring circumstance affords her an opportunity of yielding up her entire身心, and becoming a "woman over all" for the sake of a good man.

Woman's sphere, however, is limited, and her entire nature such a position must have over her. This has most tragic results.

Not so with us. We have a wide range and industry, blending in beautiful harmony, open their thousand avenues, allowing him onward and upward, over their bright and pleasant pathway to the very summit of human excellence. While they ask of Woman, if she would enter their higher precincts, only to agreeable of such of their gifts as will make her more agreeable to Man, for whom she will make her more attractive, even though she fails to get an honorable alliance, even though that land upon the funeral pyre of a deceased husband. Thus has *Might* triumphed over *Right*, and muscle and strength have taken for themselves the best.

Assuming this superiority, Man has claimed all excellence, all profit, all laurels, and the *person*, even of his weaker companion. Woman's labor has been

superseded. The few avocations open to her are limited to excess by competition, work for her own benefit, and the remainder assigned for services well rendered, and valuable, but is a miserable pitance, compared to the same amount of labor performed by the male sex. The average wage of steamers is not more than thirty cents per day, while those employed in nail-mills and factories, average but half as much. To earn them, four weeks will be required, since the wages of the seafarers are not more than three cents per day. Very few of the best weavers are engaged in some of the works of their labor in savings banks, for the future, but this is so seldom, that whenever an exception occurs, the kind, and a factory girl, after years of toil, has sold the amount of a thousand and dollars, and given it to a charitable cause, and believes a woman who speaks to a male acquaintance, other than her husband, ought to be held responsible.

The fact proves either her gentle, considerate nature, rendering her opinions the most unimportant, or it proves her weakness and slavish subjection, and thus shows she no longer exists in the injurious done her.

Now, what is a Captain on one of these steamers called upon to do that a woman might not do?

In case any passengers, for disorderly conduct are to be put ashore, why the Captain merely places the orders and the hands execute.

In the course of time,

the special duties of this sort, will make with the same propriety available for us, of our superior

muscular power of body and mind.

Thus we have

the electric franchise.

Then there is the Conductor on the Railroad;

a most enviable post, plenty of air, exercise,

and two dollars a day.

But say that the men are working on sixteen.

But say that the employment are too poor for Women inconsistent with true

delicacy & refinement.

Talk of bread and not death to the starving.

So long as life, with many,

is not one long struggle, to hold the soul in its clay tenement,

if any woman has the *soul* to take

a pleasant sail on a beautiful river, or a swift

trip on a train of cars,

to stitching pantomime in a garret,

or cooking good dinners over a hot stove in a small kitchen,

we prescribe one for him.

We say, shame on you,

with your noble brows, broad shoulders,

brawny arms, to stand there behind a counter,

selling a yard of tape, a child's dress, a woman's garment,

or a baby's shoe!

Why so you not shoulder your ax,

and cut off into the wild woods,

forests, of our Sweet Tennessee,

and lay at your feet

the leafy cedar and oaks that have so long

waited your coming.

There, and tall trees,

fast rivers, and plains,

in communion with great

Nature, by hardship, honest toil,

and a healthy enterprise,

learn what it is to be a man.

We hear much about the designs of the Creator.

I have an idea that we can understand his designs quite well, if we but see them.

They say we are born for mothers,

"to sit at home, to be delicate and helpless,

and to cheer up our soft smiles in the hard labors of life."

The thirty thousand Sewing Women in New-York City would, no doubt, gladly seek some shady work,

where they might enjoy elegant leisure, perfect

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upon the hand of chivalry men who would supply

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But if the Women of America must be exempt from men, then the All-Wise must have intended that man should be a worker,

out in the open air, in the broad sunshine,

creating wealth, and merely exchanging it, digging it out from the bowels of the earth,

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mighty rivers and majestic forests of the new world

into living gold. Yours, truly, E. C. STANTON.

Another speech open to her.

Women's general contumaciousness in the position of pre-

pared for.

This is often brought forward by opponents as an argument against us, in the political sphere.

So it is said, that women are contented in their condition, which were it free, would only prove greater vice.

The Turkish female is quite willing to be veiled and secluded in houses

with jealous care, and believes a woman who speaks

to a male acquaintance, other than her husband, ought to be held responsible.

Mrs. MARCUS SPRING, of Brooklyn, N. Y., rose to express her dissent from the statement that women enter the marriage relation from meagre motives.

She did not think this was so. She had known many instances where young women, who were obliged to labor for their maintenance, had re-

signed to take

the decay of her health, and deserves compensation.

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